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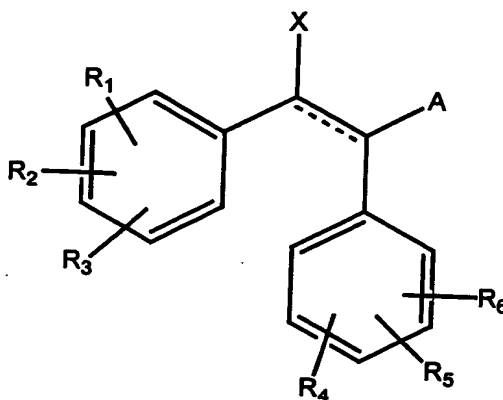
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## Claims

1. A compound of the formula I:

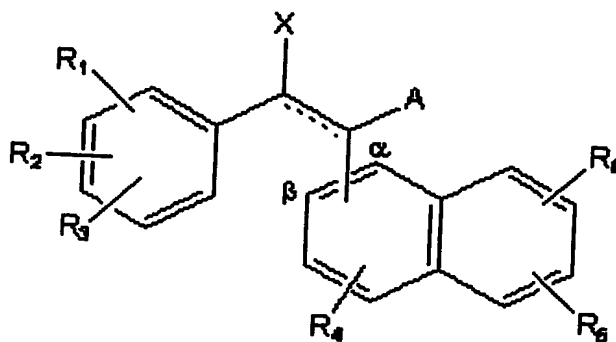


(I)

- 10 wherein the bond represented by the dotted line may be an optional double bond, and the geometry across the bond may be E or Z;  
 $A = \text{COOR}$ ,  $-\text{CONR}'\text{R}''$ ,  $-\text{CN}$ ,  $-\text{COR}_7$  wherein R, R', R'' and  $R_7$  are defined below;  
 $X = \text{H}$ , OH, or  $\text{C}_1\text{-C}_{10}$  linear or branched alkyl or alkenyl groups, optionally substituted with COOR, carbonyl, or halo;
- 15  $R = \text{H}$  or  $\text{C}_1\text{-C}_{20}$  linear or branched alkyl or aryl or aralkyl, or a pharmaceutically acceptable counter-ion;
- 20  $R_1, R_2, R_3, R_4, R_5, R_6$  and  $R_7$  are independently H;  $\text{C}_1\text{-C}_{20}$  linear or branched alkyl or alkenyl groups optionally substituted; COOR where R is as defined previously;  $\text{NR}'\text{R}''$  or  $\text{CONR}'\text{R}''$ , where R' and R'' may be independently H or  $\text{C}_1\text{-C}_{20}$  linear or branched alkyl or aryl; OH;  $\text{C}_1\text{-C}_{20}$  alkoxy;  $\text{C}_1\text{-C}_{20}$  acylamino;  $\text{C}_1\text{-C}_{20}$  acyloxy;  $\text{C}_1\text{-C}_{20}$  alkanoyl;  $\text{C}_1\text{-C}_{20}$  alkoxycarbonyl; halo;  $\text{NO}_2$ ;  $\text{SO}_2\text{R}'''$ ;  $\text{CZ}_3$ , where each Z is independently a halo atom, H, alkyl, chloro or fluoro-substituted alkyl; or  $\text{SR}'''$ , where R''' may be H or linear or branched  $\text{C}_1\text{-C}_{20}$  alkyl; or  $R_2$  and  $R_3$  together, or  $R_5$  and  $R_6$  together may be joined to form methylenedioxy or ethylenedioxy groups;
- 25 with the proviso that when X,  $R_3$ ,  $R_5$  and  $R_6$  are H;  $R_4$  is p-hydroxy;  $R_1$  and  $R_2$  together are 3,5-dimethoxy; then the dotted line is not a double bond in the E-configuration.

2. A compound according to claim 1 wherein A=-COOR.

3. A compound of the formula II:



(II)

10 wherein the bond represented by the dotted line may be an optional double bond, the geometry across the bond may be E or Z, and the naphthyl group may be linked at an α or β position;

A=-COOR; -CONR'R'', -CN, -COR<sub>7</sub> wherein R, R', R'' and R<sub>7</sub> are defined below;

15 X = H, OH, or C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>10</sub> linear or branched alkyl or alkenyl groups, optionally substituted with COOR, carbonyl, or halo;

R = H or C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>20</sub> linear or branched alkyl or aryl or aralkyl, or a pharmaceutically acceptable counter-ion;

20 R<sub>1</sub>, R<sub>2</sub>, R<sub>3</sub>, R<sub>4</sub>, R<sub>5</sub>, R<sub>6</sub>, and R<sub>7</sub> are independently H; C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>20</sub> linear or branched alkyl or alkenyl groups optionally substituted; COOR where R is defined previously; R; NR'R'' or CONR'R'', where R' and R'' may be independently H or C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>20</sub> linear or branched alkyl or aryl; OH; C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>20</sub> alkoxy; C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>20</sub> acylamino; C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>20</sub> acyloxy; C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>20</sub> alkanoyl; C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>20</sub> alkoxy-carbonyl; halo; NO<sub>2</sub>; SO<sub>2</sub>R'''; CZ<sub>3</sub>; where each Z is independently a halo atom, H, alkyl, chloro or fluoro-substituted alkyl; or SR''', where R''' may be H or linear or branched C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>20</sub> alkyl or R<sub>2</sub> and R<sub>3</sub> together, or R<sub>5</sub> and R<sub>6</sub> together may be joined to  
25 form methylenedioxy or ethylenedioxy groups.

4. A compound according to claim 1, wherein A=-COOR, X, R<sub>3</sub>, R<sub>5</sub> and R<sub>6</sub> are H; R<sub>4</sub> is p-hydroxy; R<sub>1</sub> R<sub>2</sub> together are 3,5-dimethoxy; and the dotted line is a double bond in the Z-configuration.

5. A compound according to claim 4, wherein R is H.

6. A compound according to claim 4, wherein R is Na<sup>+</sup>.

7. A compound according to claim 2, wherein R<sub>4</sub> is p-hydroxy; R<sub>1</sub> and R<sub>2</sub> together are 3,5-dimethoxy and the dotted line represents a double bond.

8. A compound according to claim 3, wherein R<sub>1</sub> and R<sub>2</sub> together are 3,5-dimethoxy and the dotted line represents a double bond.

9. A pharmaceutical composition for the treatment of diabetes comprising a therapeutically effective amount of a compound of any one of the claims 1 to 8, or mixtures thereof, in a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

10. A composition according to claim 9 which is suitable for oral administration.

11. A method for treating diabetes comprising the step of administering to a subject suffering from a diabetic condition a therapeutically effective amount of a compound according to any one of claims 1 to 8, or mixtures thereof, in a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

12. A method according to claim 11 in which said compound is administered orally to said subject.

13. A pharmaceutical composition for the treatment of diabetes comprising a therapeutically effective amount of a compound according to any of claims 1 to 8 in a physiologically acceptable carrier, wherein the bond represented by the dotted line may be an optional double bond, and the geometry across the bond may be E or Z;

R = H, linear or branched C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>20</sub> alkyl, aryl or aralkyl, or a pharmaceutically acceptable counter-ion.

5 14. A composition according to claim 13, wherein R is H or Na<sup>+</sup> and said double bond is in the E-configuration.

15. A composition according to claim 13, wherein R is H or Na<sup>+</sup> and said double bond is in the Z-configuration.

10 16. A composition according to claim 15, wherein R is Na<sup>+</sup>.

17. A composition according to claim 14, wherein R is Na<sup>+</sup>.

15 18. A composition according to claim 13, wherein said composition is suitable for oral administration.

20 19. A method of treating diabetes comprising a step of administering to a subject suffering from a diabetic condition a therapeutically effective amount of a compound according to any of claims 1 to 8 in a physiologically acceptable carrier, wherein the bond represented by the dotted line may be an optional double bond, and the geometry across the bond may be E or Z;

R = H, linear or branched C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>20</sub> alkyl or aryl, or a pharmaceutically acceptable counter-ion.

25 20. A method according to claim 19, wherein R is H or Na<sup>+</sup> and said double bond is in the E-configuration.

21. A method according to claim 19, wherein R is H or Na<sup>+</sup> and said double bond is in the Z-configuration.

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22. A method according to claim 20, wherein R is Na<sup>+</sup>.
23. A method according to claim 21, wherein R is Na<sup>+</sup>.